SAVINGS BANKS.

How They Are Managed, Mismanaged and Ruined.

MONEY AND CONFIDENCE LOST.

Rramples of Extravagance and Economy

Those of the public who are interested in the affairs of suspended and other savings banks have manifested a strong desire to know something further on this important subject. Some trouble, therefore, has been taken to ascertain, not only how the losing depositors of rotten institutions feel, but also in what light the public continues to regard savings banks in this city. It is conceded that in the late past the affairs of these concerns, which were estensibly called into existence for the benefit of the middle and lower classes, have been so badly managed in many instances as to cast suspicion upon the operations of nearly all savings institutions. Yet, under favorable circumstances as t honesty of management and the integrity of their officers, savings institutions are of great advantage in many respects. When, however, the trustees of the moneys deposited in them and the interests which they present are in themselves reckless and regardless of the sacredness of their trust, not only do these corpora tions work mischief by squandering the people's money, but they also demoralize the public mind.

A prominent gentleman, who is well known in conection with the banking interests of New York, drew the attention of the writer to the remarkable fact that from the year 1819, when the first savings institution foot here, until 1850, there is no record of any savings bank having tailed. As this remarkable fact covers a period of thirty-one years, during which savings corporations seem to have been uniformly successful, there appears to be no good reason why, pro vided trustees faithfully discharged their duties, this should not continue to be the rule for a much longer

SOME SAVINGS BANK STATISTICS. The whole number of savings institutions through-out the State which reported to the Banking Depart-ment was 154 up to January 1, 1876. At this date the lotal amount of their resources was \$535,796,336, and the excess of assets over and above this enermous rum was estimated at \$33,689,701, showing an increase of \$9,379,455 as compared with the previous year. The cash on deposit in banks or trust companies showed a decrease of \$2,103,139 as compared with the year octore, while the investments in stock exhibited in increase of \$12,304,216; in bonds and mortgages, \$6,505,332, and the amount due to depositors, \$13,324,563, during the same time. The number of accounts which in this period had been opened with savings banks in the State was \$50,738, which showed a decrease of \$12,700, a failing off that is mainly attributable to the increasing want of confidence in these corporations. The case of the Third Avenue Savinys Bank is one which has greatly weakened the trast which intembers of the retail trade and the working classes once reposed in savings banks. The last report of this bank before its suspension showed its assets to be \$1,279,070 alo and its habilities \$1,370,571 18, leaving a deficiency of \$91,494.83. A most reimarkable incident was that while this bank reported assets to the value of over \$1,000,000 it had in sash on hand but \$3,737.48.

The Security Savings Bank, which formerly did business at the corner of Braadway and thomas street, had assets to the estimated value of \$578,673.73, and its liabilities amounted to \$405,849.42, leaving in this comparatively small capital the considerable deficiency of \$71,176.09. It may be added that scarches to find the receiver of the Manufacturers and Builders' Bank, have been quite fruitless.

ENG SAVINGS BANK CHARTERS.

The records show that during the tour years from 1867 to 1870, inclusive, twenty new savings banks were chartered in this city; seven of these were located on Third avenue, and five of them are among the recent failures. During the period of forty-eight vears next preceding 1867 twenty-two new banks were incorporated in two city; seven of these were located on Third avenue, and five of them are among the recent portated in the city; seven of these were located on Third avenue, and five of them are among the recent relatives. During the period of forty-eight vears next preceding 1867 twenty-two new banks were incorporated in the city; seven of these showed a decrease of \$2,102,139 as compared with the rear pelore, while the investments in stock exhibited

The duty of a savings bank trustee is one of great delicacy and responsiolity. He volunteers to protect the interests of depositors, and upon his action must in great measure depend the success or otherwise of the concern to which he belongs, and the man who thoughtlessly accepts a trusteesnip plays with the most important interests of his fellow citizens. A matter of vital import too, it is claimed, is that trustees should not be paid officers; that they ought to be sected from retired merchants and bankers, who would have no "axe to grind?" in managing the affairs consided to their care.

The STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Inteligent and reflation eigensoms make complaint that

Intelligent and reliable persons make complaint that the State Bank Examiner did not, from the time of his appointment, examine the lability, cash account and other business matters of the several banks in his department until rotten banks were about to close their doors, when he went over their books as a matter of form. It is also asserted that savings banks should be compelled by law to get experts to examine their books, when, say the supporters of this idea, it might be shown that several of them who now enjoy a portion of public confidence would be entitled to none of it, it is also believed that the trustees of sach bank should be called aiphabetically, and one half of them made to examine, in the month of July, the uffairs of their respective banks, and the other half constrained to do the same in the month of December of each year.

comber of each year.

Unless savings banks be conducted on strictly economical principles—say those who claim to know—they run great danger of failure; and if a corporation of this kind does not possess a large capital to commence with it can hardly hope to succeed. One bank in the interior of the State possessed a capital of \$30,787, 36, while its habitates amounted to about the same figure. It had a shared treasurer who, however, received a small compensation; but how such an affair could pay it is impossible to say. Another savings bank in this city showed the vast capital of \$21,259,241 64, and its surplus fund was estimated at \$5,566,550 22, while the expenses of conducting the business was \$54,760 21 per annum. Another corporation of the same kind, having resources that came up to \$17,188,481 31 and a surplus fund of \$2,140,653 13, laid out but \$44,646 63 in expenses increamant to keeping the business in working order. An institution which has been a long time in existence and counts upon a capital of \$15,203,68; 88 and a surplus of \$1,455,188 42, is conducted at an annual expense of \$49,279 90. On the other hand, a single example may be cited of a savings bank in this city which, having a working capital of \$9,553,916 and a surplus of only \$635,273 06, has an annual outlay for officers' salaries and other expenses which amounts to no less than \$71,888 64. The Freasurer of this bank enjoys a salary that is fully equal to \$13,060 per year. Instances of this extravagant way of doing business could be greatly multiplied. cember of each year.
Unless savings banks be conducted on strictly eco-

plied.

THE BANKING COMMITTER.

The names of the legislative committees on banking are Messrs. Coloman, Wellman and St. John in the Senate, and Sickee, Baidwin, Cowdin, Case and Clapp in the Assembly; and to them the people of this State look for such salutary legislation as this department of local public economy demands.

STEALING MONEY LETTERS.

A YOUNG MAN EMBEZZLING HIS EMPLOYERS' CORRESPONDENCE-MONEY TAKEN FROM LET-TERS TO KEEP UP APPEARANCES IN A MILITIA REGIMENT.

Special Agent Sharretts, of the Post Office Department, has succeeded in making a very clever arrest of setter pliferer whose stealings have been a great an-Boyance to the Post Office authorities for the past six months. For a long time all the devices adopted by the Special Agent failed to detect the guilty party. Day after day complaints reached Mr. James of letters containing money and addressed to a certain firm being Every conceivable precaution was taken. and even the cierks stationed at the box deliveries were changed in order to observe who called for these letters. It was soon ascertained, however, that no one connected with the Post Office was guilty of the thefts. Mr. Sharretts then changes his tactics. He wrote a number of decoy letters, in which he enclosed various amounts of money, at first, nowever, taking the precaution to note the serial numbers and issue of the bills enclosed. A young man employed by the firm was apprenended resterday on suspicton, and on being taken to Mr. office at first denied his guilt, but on being searched by Officer Blackwood the contents of one of the decoy letters were found in his possession, but the letter had been destroyed. Finding this damning ovi-

dence staring him in the face he acknowledged his fault and made a conjession to the following effect:

THE HARIT OF CRIME.

"I commenced to open letters hast July. Out of the first one I took \$6 and then resolved that I would take no more. Having acted dishonestly towars my employers, I took no more for two or three days. However, the templation was too strong and I concluded to open one or two more letters, and the loss, if found out, would be blamed on the Post Office. After

a while, however, there seemed to be a perfect infatuation in taking these letters. Receiving a salary of
only \$12 a week, out of which I had to pay \$5 for
board, I had not much left. Having neither
home nor parents, I got into habits that
cost money to keep up, and I continued to
take these letters—about two a day on an
average. Those containing money orders, sometimes
\$3 and \$6, I destroyed, with the contents, and kept
those containing cash only. In this manner I think
I mide about \$12 a week. In October I stopped
taking letters, but in the meantime I had joined a
militia resimont, and suffered great inconvenience
from a lack of money. However, I took no more letters for some time, and the letter I took to-day (yesterday) was the dirst I took in three weeks. The fetters
contained mostly all checks and Post Office money
orders. I think all the money I took during the entire
time amounted to about \$150. Have taken a very
large number of letters, but cannot estimate how
many."

This confession was signed by the culprit and, as

many.

This confession was signed by the culprit, and, as the letters abstracted were out of the custody of the Post Office authority when taken, the government cannot pro-ecute him. His employers, however, can send him to State Prison, but whether they will do it or not remains to be seen. The young man is about twenty-six years of age, had been in his present employ about five years and possessed the entire confidence of his employers. This capture is a great relief to the Post Office.

THE WESTERN UNION'S PLAN TO KEEP TIME

FOR THIS CITY AND ELSEWHERE. An arrangement has been concluded between the tory at Washington and the Western Union Telegraph Company for the purpose of disseminating standard time as determined daily by the Naval Observatory, to shipowners and masters, business men in general, railways, chronometer makers and others, and to the public generally. In pursuance of this agreement a time ball of large size is to be dropped daily from the tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Main Building at New York city, and arrangements will be made for controlling public clocks in New York and other places, and also for distribut-

in New York and other places, and also for distributing the noon signal of the United States Naval Observatory to various cities in the United States having more than 20,000 inhabitants.

At 11h, 55m, a time ball will be hoised half way up the iron flagstaff on the tower of the Western Union Building. This ball is three leet six inches in diameter, and can be seen by all the shipping lying at the New York and Brooklyn docks and on the New Jersey shore, as well as by all vessels lying in the bay, even beyond Quarantine. For long distances an ordinary ship's glass will be needed. It can also be seen on Broadway from Tenth street nearly to the Battery, and from suitable positions it can be seen by a large majority of the citizens of New York. Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, &c.

The ball will remain at half mast from 11h, 55m, to 11h, 55m, at 11h, 55m, it will be hoisted to its highest point, about half way up the main staff—that is, over 250 feet above the street. It will be dropped by an electric signal at exactly noon by New York time. The longitude of New York being assumed to be that determined by the United States Coast Survey for the City Hall:—

12h, 0m, 0s 00 New York time = 12h, 12m, 10s.47

The longitude of New York being assumed to be that determined by the United States Coast Survey for the City Hall:—

12h. 0m. 0s 00 New York time = 12h. 12m. 10s.47 Washington time.

12h. 0m. 0s.00 New York time = 4h. 56m. 1s.65 Greenwich time.

11, on account of high winds, &c., the ball falls to fall at 12h. 0m. 0s., it will be kept at mast head till 12h. 5m., and then dropped at 12h. 5m. 0s. In such cases, a small red flag will be hoisted at 12h. 1m. and kept flying till 1th. 10m.

The time of falling of the ball will record itself automatically, by electricity, near the standard clock of the Western Union Company, (which is regulated by signals from the Washinton Observatory,) and if by any cause it does not tail precisely at noop, its error will be known. In the evening papers of the day, and in the papers of the next morning a notice will be regularly inserted, stating whether the ball tell at the correct time, and if not, then its error, inst or slow. In this way, even signals which high winds or other causes have prevented from being given precisely, will still be available for the regulation of clocks and chronometers.

This ball will therefore serve to regulate the clocks of

meters.
This ball will therefore serve to regulate the clocks of

meters.

This ball will therefore serve to regulate the clocks of New York city to standard New York time, and will also serve to give the correction to the chronometers of ships lying in the harbor.

The company is in readiness to erect and maintain similar time bails at other scaports if the necessary expenses are provided for by the persons interested.

The ports chiefly requiring such time bails are Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, Delaware Breakwater, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans.

CONTROLIND CLOCKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The importance of an exact standard time to a business community can hardly be over-estimated, as it lacilitates the conduct of affairs, the keeping of appointments, regulation of hours of labor, &c., and to the travelier, whether by sea or land, it is not merely a necessity but a matter of vital importance. The daily time bail will suffice to furnish the standard time to ships, for the regulation of their chronometers, Railways, manufactories, clockmakers and others will, however, require an extension of this system to the control of their local main clocks.

Among other methods the Bain system of controlling clocks is simple and effective, the mechanical arrange-

many clocks may be kept within a few seconds of exact time.

For railways this system is peculiarly advantageous, as the main clock of the railway can be so controlled, and as it may in its turn control the subordinate clocks in the various stations along the line. In this manner every employe, no matter at what point of the line, has the means of regulating his watch to the adopted standard railway time.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WASHINGTON NOON SIGNAL.

The Washington noon's goal is distributed daily at Washington (mean noon) over the wires of the Western Union Company by the standard astronomical clock of the United States Navai Observatory at Washington. This company has prepared a list of various cities in the United States having over 20,000 inhabitants.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

THE GRAND DUKES AT THEIR DEVOTIONS, The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine have been ery constant attendants since Monday at the religious services, held in the forenoon and afternoon on board of the Russian flagship. They have declined for this, their Holy Week, all invitations whatsoever, and the Grand Duke Alexis alone has gone on shore each day for a short stroil. During the services of the Russian Holy Week the altar is covered with black velvet, ornamented with silver crosses, instead of the usual purple and gold. The vestments of the officiating priest are also, during the Holy Week, of black velvet, with silver crosses and bands. At half-past nine o'clock A. M. yesterday high mass was celebrated on the gundeck of the Svetiana. Father Pahome officiated, being assisted by the sulor choir. Among those present were Admiral Boutakoff, Captain the Grand Duke Alexis, Sublicatenant the Grand Duke Gonstantine, Prince Obolessky, Dr. Simeukin and various other officers of the Svetiana. At six o'clock vespers were chanted, both the Grand Dukes being present.

THE GRAND GUKE ON SHORE.

Captain the Grand Duke Alexis came ashore at one o'clock P. M. in his gig and spent the afternoon in the city, returning to the Svetiana in time for evening service. The official visit made on Tuesday by Commodore Nicholson, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Admiral Boutakoff and the Grand Duke Alexis will be returned at the expiration of the Holy Week.

WILLIAM M. TWEED. shore each day for a short stroll. During the services

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

William M. Tweed is still in Ludlow Street Jail, and there is no prospect of his immediate release, notwithstanding the thousand and one wild rumors concerning his expected liberation. As for the story of his wanderings, as published yesterday, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, in whose hands the Attorney General has left the sole management of the Ring suits, stated to a HERALD reporter last evening that it was of no account whatever as affecting the proposed compromise. Mr.
Tweed will be obliged to make certain revelations
about his former Ring associates as well as make "a
full surrender" of his property before he can hope for about his former Ring associates as well as make "a full surrender" of his property before he can hope for release; but the publication of the story of his romantic escape and subsequent wanderings has no more to do with the matter than would the issuing of a simply fictitious story. The prisoner, Mr. Peckham said, has not yet made any definite proposition of settlement whatever, Mr. John D. Townsend, the counsel of Mr. Tweed, says there has been nothing done in the matter of the proposed compromise for many days. He did expect to have proposals for a settlement and the release of his client ready for submission some time this week; but owing to occumistances, which he does not feel at liberty to state, has decided to defer their submission indefinitely. Mr. Townsend states that he knew Mr. Tweed was writing, or had authorized, the writing of the story of his adventures after escaping from the custody of the sheriff. He had, however, never seen the manuscript, and was very much surprised to see the article in the HERALD, as he was given to understain that it would not be published until after the release of the ex-firmmany cheef. Mr. Townsend stated, however, that the publication of the story was a matter personal to his client, and did not affect the proposed settlement or the position of the prisoner in any way.

SMALLPOX IN JERSEY CITY.

In consequence of the prevalence of smallpox in Jersey City, the Board of Health of New York has addressed the County Board of Health in the former city asking for statistics on the subject and what precau-tions are being taken to prevent the spread of the mai-

MARINE DISASTERS.

EFFECTS OF THE TERRIFIC GALES DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS-LIST OF VESSELS WRECKED AND DAMAGED-THE LOSSES ESTI-MATED AT TWO MILLION BOLLARS.

The gales of the past four months on the Atlantic and particularly along the North American seaboard, have been the severest and most destructive to commerce that have been experienced in many years. Hun-dreds of sailing vessels have been dismasted and badly injured; scores have been wrecked, their cargoes dedisabled and delayed; seven were wrecked, four were all probability forever remain a mystery—like that of the City of Boston, the Arctic and the President. The losses to cargoes and vessels have been immense, and, according to estimate, will exceed \$2,000,000. The number of persons who found watery graves is placed at 400, and the number of shipowners who have been utterly ruiped at 350. The first storm of the season which was felt along the coast and far out in the Atlantic began about the 18th of December, and left destruction in its path; others, equally severe, followed in rapid succession, and continued at inter-vals up to last week, when the equinoctial gale set in, and, after creating fresh havoc, subsided, and henceorward mariners expect fair weather and prosperou

THE WAKE OF THE STORMS. The following table embraces a list of vessels that were wrecked during December, January, February and March :-

Name of Vessel.
Steamers.
Montgomery.....
Fulcon. Name of Fessel.
Seconders.
Montgomers.
Montgomery.
American. Sunk of Cape May, Jan. 7.
Falcot.
American. Sunk at Annapolis, Jan. 5.
Alics.
American. Burned, Virginia waters, Jan. 6.
George Johnson.
British.
Burned Jan. 9.
Perit.
American. Waccked of Cape Cod, Jan. 12.
F. A. Nichols.
American. Nauk in Pennsylvania waters, Jan. 22.
Geo. Washington. American. Lost off Mistaken Point, Jan. 23. Geo. Cromwell. American. Wrocked off Newfoundland Coast, Feb. 20.

L'Amerique. Prench Stranded off Sea Bright. Dec. 3.

Rusland. Belgian. Ashore, Long Branch, March Ships.
Commodore......American. Wrecked off Cape Plattery,

Maryland. German. Sunk off Portsmouth, Mar. 8.

Barks. British. Wrecked off Hereford Inlet,
March 9.

Rjakan. Norwegian Wrecked at Ocean Grove, Jan.
Astrea. Russian. Lost in Attantic, Dec. 1.
Clara. German. Wrecked in Atlantic, Dec. 31.
Disco. Hritish. Wrecked in Southern coast,
Jan. 5.

Everett Gray. American. Foundered in gale in Atlantic,
Gentoo. American. Wrecked on Neptune Shoals,
Batawis, Dec.
Ida. British. Wrecked on Colorado Reefs,
Jan. 15.

Leander. British. Foundered in Atlantic, Dec.
Milo. American. Wrecked in Atlantic, Dec.

Assacurador British . . . Wrecked on Iris's const. Dec. Beulah British Wrecked at Tahiti, Dec 13.
C. C. Leary American Wrecked in China Sea, Dec. 9.
Galveston American Wrecked on Florida coast,
Dutch Sunk off Bawdsy Island, Jan.

W. F. Marshall. British. Wrecked on Nantucket
Noats, March D.
Papa Luigi Italian Wrecked on Nantucket
Noats, March D.
Pantser. German Wrecked of Gape Henry.
March 25. Sunny Region....American...Wrecked on Eastern coast. March 20.

The number of brigs wrecked was 22, and the number of schooners that met a sunilar late was 58. Fitteen of the brigs were owned and sailed by Americans, and 50 of the schooners were also the property of citizens of this country.

DAMAGER.

DAMAGED.

The vessels damaged by the storms greatly outnumber those injured to former years. Some jost all their sails, others their yards and masts and bowspiris, and a large number sustained injuries to their hulls and machinery, all of which had to be repaired, involving the outlay of an immense amount of money in the aggregate. Of the vessels thus crippled 158 were stamers, 757 were schooners, 298 were brigs, 632 were barks and 208 were ships.

RECAPITULATION.

Total Number,

2,053 Totals...... 149 GENERAL NEWTON'S LECTURE.

General Newton will lecture for the benefit of the New York Central Dispensary on "Hell Gate and the Improvements Being Made in the East River," at Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, April 11.
Mr. Julius H. Striedenger, C. E., who was in charge of
the batteries and electrical apparatus at the demolition of Hallett's Point reef, has kindly consented to
against General Newton in the experiments to be made
at the lecture. A model, in plaster, of one section of
Hallett's Point, will be shown and afterward exploded
by a miniature blast.

GENERAL NEWTON'S REWARD. NEW YORK, April 3, 1877.

To the Epiron of the Herald:—
I see by your paper that General Newton is to give a lecture on his great work in the East River on Wednesday, the lith inst., for the benefit of one of our local charitres. Is it not time, Mr. Editor, that the city of New York should show some appreciation of the noble efforts already made by this officer to facilitate the commerce of this city and remove obstructions upon which many vessels have already been destroyed? I think, sir, that some efforts showing the appreciation of merchants and also of the real estate owners along the East River should be made, of a more tanglole character than the resolutions of thanks already bestowed upon him by the Common Council and certain public bodies. It seems to me that such a man should be made to feel that New York is his home. My circumstances are limited, but I will contribute \$100 toward any substantial testimonial to General Newton in which public spirited citizens will unite. I hope the Herallo will promote this idea. I enclose my card and address. lecture on his great work in the East River on Wednes-

The examination in the case of Counsellor James

Cowan, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretences from an Italian named Stephen Isola, of No. 14 Baxter street, was before Judge Murray, in the Jefferson Market Poince Court, yesterday. Isola charges that, on the 20th of December, 1870, three of his children were arrested and brought before Judge Bixby, at Essex Market Court. The following day he went to Cowan's office to engage his services to obtain their release from the Juvenile Asylum, to which they had been committed. Mr. Cowan, he struct foil him, through an interpreter, that he would require \$100, as \$50 would have to be paid over to the Judge for fines. He says he gave \$90 and got a receipt for the money. He afterward discovered that no money was paid for fines may required. Hence the arrest.

Mr. Cowan flatly contradicted Isola as far as the question of fines was concerned. He said he asked \$100 for his legal services in the case and accepted \$90. Mr. Hathnway, Mr. Wheelwright and a Mr. Warring also testified that they were in Mr. Cowan's office on the day Isola called, and they heard the conversation between Cowan and Isola, which took place through an interpreter named Andrea Cassassa; that not a word was said by Mr. Cowan about money to give the Judge. More similar testimony was adduced, and the further examination was adjourned for two weer's to allow Isola's wife, who is now sick, time to appear and testify. Cowan, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretences from an Italian named Stephen Isola

THE MORMON QUESTION.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :from an editorial in the Salt Lake Herald having reference to the recent confession of John D. Lee, in which

I find the following language:—

The one sought mest to be injured is President Brigham Young. Those who know that gentleman best know that it would be impossible for him to conceive or contemplate the execution of the diabolical deed of '57. Such a crime is contrary to his very nature, as exhibited in every act of his private and public file. Brigham Young and of the possibility of his "conceiving or contemplating the execution of the diabolical deed," &c., I begieave to present a few specimens of his public utterances. The works from which I quote are common in Utah, and may be found in the Congressional library in Washington and elsewhere in the

arose among them called the Gladdenites. In the Tab-ernacie Brigham thus delivered himself concerning

lie teaching concerning the Mormon doctrine of "blood

in speaking of those sweet words of Jesus, "Love neighbor as thyself," he says.—"All manified love the selves; and let those principles be known by an individual he would be glad to have his clood shed. This would loving ourselves even unto an eigensal exalisation. Will love your brothers or sisters likewise when they have a that cannot be attoned for without the shedding of this could be stoned to the stone of the lood to will you love that man or woman enough to sither blood?"

that the blood of a lamb, of a call, or of turtle deves cannot remit, but they must be atomed for by the blood of the man. (Ibid, vol. 4, p. 54.)

When the time comes that we have need to shed blood, then it will be necessary that we should do it, and it will be just as innocent as to go and kill an ox when we are hungry or in time of famine. (Ibid, vol. 6, p. 59.)

I her above the law, and so do this people. (Ibid, vol. 1,

or in time of famine. (Ibid, vol. 6, p. 39.)

I five above the lars, and so do this people. (Ibid, vol. 1, p. 361.)

I could refer you to plenty of instances where men have been righteously (!) siain in order to atone for their sins. (Ibid, vol. 4, p. 220.)

A correspondent of the New York Econing Past had an insterview with Brigham soon after the Robinson murder, who said —"All these United States officials are a sot of prejudiced scounderls, and be didn't want any more of their cecisions; they'd better be careful or they'll have to get out of this place. Yes, Pil put them out myself-send them home by a short cut."— Fullette, January 12, 1838.

At an October session of the Mormon Conference, a few years since. Brignam said publicly, as a host of living witnesses can now testify:—

Lawyers are zetting pretty thick here. They are getting to be very troublesome with their lawshits. It was just so at Nauvoc. They worried the life out of the Prophet Joseph, and finally secured his murder. They tried it on me there, but I told them if they didn't quit I'd send them t. hell cross lots, and they quit. And now they are as the same thing here. I have no wish to be troubled in this kind of way. I have no wish to go through the same thing here again. I will submit myself to the courts, but if they try that thing on me here. I give them fair wanning now. It any of these so-called efficers of the law try to arrest me and bring me helfore the dameed, cussed hounds of the law the government has sent out here to lord it over us, I'll send them to hell cross lots, so help me God.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is to be expected that the Mormon here to lord it over the property with sending the presents of very content of the law the government hears to the law the government hears to the property will use all treasonable means to over.

ment has sent out here to lord it over us, I'll send them to hell cross lots, so help me God.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is to be expected that the Mormon hierarchy will use all reasonable means to overcome the damaging effect of Lee's confession. Money will be poured out like water; letters, telegrams, counter confessions, &c., will come from every part of the land; the extensive appliances of the Mormon priesthood for controlling public opinion will all be brought into requisition now; newspaper writers and public men may not be found wanting; but when, in the light of Brigham Young's sermons even the Salt Lake Herald gravely says that crime is impossible to "that gentleman's" nature, and in support of its declaration appeals to his public and private record, it is altogether too much. However, the above are presented as illustrations of "that gentleman's nature" and the public can judge.

as illustrations of "that gentleman's nature" and the public can judge.

The writer of this letter recently spent four years in Utah, and in the discharge of his duties there was compelled to investigate pretty theroughly Mormon history and the condition of affairs under Mormon rule, and he does not hesitate to say that the New York Herald never championed a better cause than that of justice, liberty and numan nights in that priestriduen Territory. The nation will owe you a lasting debt of gratitude for this noble work.

Rome, N. Y., April 2, 1877. C. P. LYFORD.

LEE'S CONFESSION.

however, require an extension of this system to the control of their local main clocks.

Among other methods the Bain system of controlling clocks is simple and effective, the mechanical arrangement on which it depends being as follows:

An attachment is fitted to each clock, ow means of which a small pin is caused to project in front of the little band whenever the clock hands indicate one is provided with this attachment (which is comparatively inexpensive), and each clock is regulated so as to gain from ten to thirty seconds daily. At noon, as indicated by each clock, the pin is protruded and the minute hand is thus neld last, while the clock goes on the minute hand is thus neld last, while the clock goes on gaining the next day as before. In this way, by a daily signal, which is comparatively inexpensive, and the clock goes on gaining the next day as before. In this way, by a daily signal, which is comparatively inexpensive, and the clock goes on gaining the next day as before. In this way, by a daily signal, which is comparatively inexpensive, and two or true time the pin is withdrawn and the clock goes on gaining the next day as before. In this way, by a daily signal, which is comparatively inexpensive, and two or lot true time the pin is withdrawn and the clock goes on gaining the next day as before. In this way, by a daily signal, which is comparatively inexpensive, and the minute hand is thus neld last, while the clock goes on gaining the next day as before. In this way, by a daily signal, which is comparatively inexpensive, and the clock goes on gaining the next day as before. In this way, by a daily signal, which is comparatively inexpensive, and the clock goes on the fact hat the Mormons arrived in this city in large numbers as early as in 1847—came here by the ship load—and made Calliorale are five being a special coast. Feb. 2.

Emelowed the fact hat the Mormons at one time or another been Mormons, lived in Unh and apostatized from the faith, abandoning it altogether and associating themselves with Christian societies where they reside. These "apostates," as they are called, as soon as ever they lost faith in Brigham invariably sought to flee from his rule, joined Gentile trains passing through Utah, and coming West have scattered all over the coast. The only organized body of these, however, is known here as the "Reorganized Churon" of the Latter Day Saints, and its members process allegiance to Joseph Smith, the cidest son of heir "martyred prophet," and the founder of their system. In San Francisco they are not numerous, but they are respectable, good citizens, eschewing all the vagaries of polygamy and denouncing the doctrines of "blood-atoning," "milking the Genthes," "blind obedience" to "the priesthood," and the other kindred teachings that nave made Utah a veritable inquisition and pandemonium. Their numbers are quite large in San Bernardino county of this State, and in Ormsby county, of Nevada, and they have little batches of disciples in nearly every county of the states and Territories of the Pacine. The present headquarters of the new organization is at Plano, Ili., where their young prophet resides; but they adhere to their original faith, and are moving back again into Missouri, where they expected to bond up their New Jerusalem. To this new Church the confessions of Lee are particularly interesting, and better than any revelations their own prophet could give them, and they mean to make use of it in their propaganatism. Yesterday there was to have been a great outpouring on the subject in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, on New Montgomery street, where the branch of disciples meet; but, through the neglect of the deacon to advertise and bring the public together, kider Andrews had to defer his discourse till he had a larger audience, and so he and "brothers" Anderson and Betts "ore their testimoby," as did dying Lee, to their faith in the orig it altogether and associating themselves

BRIGHAM DENOUNCED BY THE CALIFORNIA MOR-

MONS. [From the San Francisco Post, March 25.]

The Society of Latter Day Saints held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, on New Montgomery street. Elder Anderson presided. The main topic of dis-cussion was the Lee revelations in Utah and the execussion was the Lee revelations in Utah and the execution of the aged murderer. Several of the speakers bitterly denounced Brigham Young and the loaders of the Mormon Church, charging that they had c st a sigma on the entire sect. The followers of the Mormon Church, it was contended, had lost faith in their leaders, and the critical moment had arrived when every true member of the Church was required to exercise wisdom, caution and fidelity. The present and past policy of the Church in temporal affairs was severely hadded by the speakers, one of whom went to such an extreme that a vote of censure was passed upon the offending brother.

PUNISH THE GUILTY.

Brigham Young:-"I say again, you Gladdenites, do not court persecution or you will get more than you sideration be laid over until the next meeting. Carried.

** * I know what they have done here, they are asked exorbitant prices for their nasty, stinking indone.

** * Now, you Gladdenites, keep your nagues still, lest sudden destruction come upon ou. ** I say rather than apostates should corrish here I will unsheath my bowise knife and conditions here I will unsheath my bowise knife and conditions here I will unsheath my bowise knife and conditions here I will unsheath my bowise knife and conditions here I will unsheath my bowise knife and conditions here.

** Ogden (Utah) Junction:—"How many more of Lee's onfessions" will be given to the world we know not want, and it will come quicker than you want have asked exorbitant prices for their nasty, stinking ribbons. * * * Now, you Gladdenites, keep your tongues still, lest suiden destruction come upon you. * * 1 say rather than apostates should flourish here I will unsheath my bowie knife and conquer or die. Now, you masty apostates, clear out or udgment will be laid to the line and righteousness to

he plummet."

Oguen (Utah) Jenction:—"How many more of Lee's

and care not, but each conflicting statement only serves to show the utter unreliability of the arch assassin's declarations, and tend to destroy all con-fidence in his veracity."

Gold Hill (Nev.) News:-"This Church, which thrives on the blood of the innocent, must be rooted out of our soil. The 'President,' who orders wholesale assassination, must be sent to join his victim; Lee. The nation deman is that Brigham Young shall be the

victim to the theory of 'blood atonement' which he has promulgated."

Pittsburg (Pa.) Commercial:—"Congress has only to enact laws that will clearly provide for the extirpation of polygamy, without doing more narm to those who in a sense, innocently engaged in it than could be avoided, and the blot of Mormonism would soon be wiped out. This work should engage the attention of Congress at its next session. The proper punishment of the Mountain Meadows massacre demands it."

ON THE STREET.

SETTLING DOWN AFTER THE PANAMA AND

Those whose wishes were father to the thought that a panic yesterday would follow the previous day's tumble in Panama and Pacific Mail must have been disappointed by the suddenness with which the persons ost concerned announced their readiness to settle up the damage caused by the crash. To be sure, it is no certain that all is over yet, but Mr. Trenor W. Park and Mr. John Pondin announce thomselves equal to the emergencies that confront them, Of course, rumors flashed through the street early in the day of impending disaster; but somehow th threatened storm did not come to time. Other operators were to fail, and the fortunes of the day were to include in their profit and loss sheet a sus pended bank or two, by way of spice for some expected roast bull; but the operators concluded not to fail, and the only bank failures were lattures to suspend.

The Pacific Mail statement had the effect of steadying the stock, and for some reason Panama did not flutter the lowest price being 90. The bears, failing to realize on the anticipated trouble in consequence of the precations by which the street was soon to be startled,

vious day's events, put forth other stories of compilcations by which the street was soon to be startled.
These were—but it would not do to circulate these rumors just now.

Mr. Park, a reply to inquiries about his relation to
the Panama excitement, said it was sufficient for the
public to know that he could meet all his liabilities and
have a little left fer himself.

Mr. Pondir, the suspended bröker of the day before,
caused the lact to be announced in the Stork Exchange
in the atternoon that he was ready to meet all demands and would do so to-day. This announcement
was warmly received.

THE COAL ROADS

The other topics which received most consideration
on 'Change were the meeting of the representatives
of the old coal combination and the freight conference
between Messrs. Scott, Garrett and Jewett. As was
partly expected, the coal road representatives had an
understanding for mutual protection. At the meeting there were present Messrs. Samuel Sloan, representing Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; George
A. Hoyt, the Pennsylvanis Coal Company; Edward
W. Clars, Lehigh and Wikesbarre Coal Company, and
other shippers on Central Railroad of New Jersey; F.
B. Gowen, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; ex-Judge Asa Packer. Lehigh Valley Coal Company; C. B. Linderman, representing the other shippers on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Thomas Dickson, Belaware and Hudson. At the meeting two propositions were considered. Mr. Gowen proposed to
combine all the coal in one office, that it may be sold
by one man. This proposition was received with dislavor.

The second plan was to restrict the tonings to the

by one man. This proposition was received with disiavor.

The second plan was to restrict the tonings to the
demands of trade. This plan will probably be adopted
at to day's meeting. Again, the meeting decided for
itself that coal should not be advanced more than fifty
cents a ton. In other words the combination says to
the public—will we permit coal to be mined as tast as
it may be, and do not unite for the purpose of preventing large quantities from being thrown on the
market, as they will without a combination,
the price will go down still lower than
at present. This we cannot allord, so we will agree to
bring along only just enough for consumption, and, as
we do not wish to be hard on consumers, we will agree
to raise the price only fifty cents a ton just now."
The new combination, as it seems desirous of being
already considered, will probably decide upon a plan
to-day.

Messrz. Thomas A. Scott, Garrett and H. J. Jewett
met at the Brevoort House, but their conference was
private.

SAFETY OF A NATIONAL BANK.

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 4, 1877. created great excitement here this morning, and ru-mors have been affeat concerning the standing of the

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MORE ABOUT THE TEACHERS' SALABIES -COM-PLAINTS RECEIVED AND CONSIDERED. The Board of Education held its regular meeting yes-

gainst Jewish children being required to go to school for thirty minutes on their holidays or being coustdered absent. Such obligation compelled them to be absent from their religious observances.

The Committee on Teachers reported that S. M. Crosby, assistant teacher in Grammar School No. 37, be reprimanded by Superintendent Kiddle for violation of the bylaws relating to corporal punishment. The recomneadation was adopted.

The Financial Committee offered a resolution that

the sum of \$4,545 34 be appropriated from the reserve fund of 1876, for the payment of bilis incurred by the Trustees of several wards, in excess of the amounts allowed for incidental expenses for that year, the bills. allowed for incidental expenses for that year, the bills to be paid on the approval of the Superintendent of School Buildings. The resolution was adopted.

The Superintendent of Truancy, Mr. A. M. Stanten, presented his report for the mouth of March, which stated that the total number of cases investigated by the agents was 1,228. Or this number 740 were not classed as truants, leaving 438 truants and non-attendants, of which number 481 have been returned and placed in School and seven committed to the Catnolic Protectory.

Protectory.

The Committee on Bylaws offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolves. That the complaints of the school trustees and citizens of the Tenth ward, with reference to besses of the fame situated in the immediate fame of the order to be the chool houses in the ward by the the property of the city and conditions of the city and city and

the city and county of New York; and this Board ca nestry requests that he will take such at too and proceedings as he shall deem necessary and proper to abate the evil compinion of the chair, and, taking the floor, spoke at some length on the reduction of teachers' saiaries and employes of the Board, objecting emphaircally to the plan recently adopted of making mentily reductions of three and one-half per cent, and ohering for adoption the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the Board of Apportionment of 1876 among other moneys appropriated for the pupposes of the Board of Education designated the sum of \$500,000 for purchasing, leasing, procuring sites, erecting buildings. Act, &c., and for the support of scools which shall have been assigned since the last annual apportionment of school moneys, and the purposes and interest with the purpose of the state of the state of the purpose of the state of the state of the purposes herein usined; and whereas of the purposes herein usined; and whereas of the purposes herein usined; and whereas of the purpose of the state of the sta

WRAPPED IN FLAME.

PRIGHTFUL DEATH SCENE IN A HOUSE OF SHAME-AN UNFORTUNATE FEMALE'S DRESS PURPOSELY SET ON PIEC.THE PERPETEATOR OF THE CRIME AT LARGE.

Piercipg screams of anguish and a young female's

form wrapped in bright flame were the sounds and sight that startled late wayfarers and roused the inhabitants residing near No. 110 West Twenty-seventh street on Tuesday night. When beip came and the fire was extinguished it was found that Lucy J.

Freeman, a quadreon girl, one of the abandoned inmates of the house of ill-fame, at
the number mentioned, had been fatally burned,
her clothes having been act on fire by a strange man
or fiend in human shape, who had been passing part of the evening in her company. The stranger had called at the house not long before, and when he and Lucy had been together about an hour the other women in nediately after Lucy Freeman rushed from her room completely enveloped in flames. During the confusion flames were extinguished after burning away nearly all the poor wreich's clothing. Although suffer-ing terrible agony she was perfectly conscious of all that had happened. She said that the man who had visited her had lit a match and deliberately set fire to her dress. She was taken to Believue Hospital and placed in the little pavilion for women, where, after tossing about in intense pain the whole night, she died yesterday morning. The police are on the look-WHAT THE OTHER INMATES SAY.

From the story of other inmutes of the house it appears that shortly after eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, a full-laced man of medium height, with sandy side whiskers, came to the front door. Mrs. Winters, the keeper of the place, who admitted him, had only a passing climpse of him, but she gives a very minute lescription of his appearance, and says that she would be able to recognize him again. He had a light overtwo or three inches too short for him. He wore a beaver hat and carried an umbreila. Soon after his entrance Lucy Freeman came into the parlor and he accomhe unknown man only remained in the parlor a few minutes, but during that time they noticed the shortstrange accent in his speech, and therefore judged him to be a foreigner, either a Frenchman or a German. About half an hour after Lucy and her companion left the parior all the people in the house were aroused by a loud stamping on the moor. The noise proceeded

About haif an hour after Lucy and her companion left the parlor all the people in the house were aroused by a loud stamping on the moor. The noise proceeded from the back room on the second story, whither she haid conducted the stranger. Mrs. Winters ran up stairs, and just as she arrived at the top Lucy rushed out from the room. In out the adjoining bathroom, enveloped in a mass of fames. In a distracted way she rushed to the end of the hailway and tried to enter the front room. Inc other woman followed her and tried to extinguish the fiames, severely our ning her own hands and setting fire to her dress while so doing. While these two women were at the front end of the half the man who had been with Lucy Freeman, selzing the opportunity dureted out of the bath room door and down the stairs excitation gwildly, "Oh! that room is all on fire! My food! the boase is on fire!" His apparent terror did not, however, prevent him from taking with him his umbrelia.

Just as he got out of the front door, Lucy Freeman, who had run back along the hailway, attempted to walk down stairs, but slipped and tell nearly the whole length. Her dresses were still blazing brightly and the flames rose high above her head. She fell at the loot of the stairs, but her agony increasing, she rose and opening the front door ran screaming into the street, in front of the next house there was standing the whitened stump of an old tree that had been cut down to serve as a hitching post. To this she clung with desperation. The flames, fanned by the fresh ari in the street, burst out more brightly, and brought forth piercing cries of anguish from the unfortunate sufferer. The passers by rushed to her assistance and she was soon enveloped in overcoats. Nathan Brown, a colored man living across the street puiled off his uister and threw in around her. Officer Foley, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, also came to the resear. By those means the dire was soon extinguished and Lucy was taken into the house suffering untold agony. Then her been the direct w

terday afternoon.

Among the miscellaneous communications was a letter from Henry Fibel, of Lexington avenue, protesting into two large rooms, with a small bathroom into two large rooms, with a small bathroom

algoining the rear one shows and from the high room occurs way have the front room. The two latter doors were locked, when the woman's dress was set on fire, and the keys were either taken out or, she was too dazed by the fines to turn them in the lock. The place where the marties eas wretch first set Ore to his vicening already and yound black spot the size of her dress on the marties as often to the mantepines. From here the girl had run to the door leading nate the front room. I she mean have stood at this door for some times to jury and the door leading nate the front room. I she mean have stood at this door for some times to jury and the corpus was burned. I through the nate of the door leading nate the front room. I she mean have stood at this door for some times to jury and the carpie was burned. I through the nate of the hadron door, her steps being marked by little holes burned in the carpet by pieces of her blazing dress which felt to the ground. Holes were burned in the same namer through the clienth of the bathroom floor and the carpets of the halway and stairs. It is strange that the house did not caten fire from her burning dress.

It is strange that the house did not caten fire from her burning dress.

It is strange that the house did not caten fire from her burning dress.

It is strange that the house the nate of the same times that was sentially new, and wore for the first time by the universal from the fact than rel relation as high that was to be her last on earth. While putting it on she remarked to a comrade that she foil that the dress was soon to bring her either a great good luck or some terribie missiorium.

It is the company to the first that he had put that once. The care of the she foil that the dress was soon to bring her either a great good luck or some terribie missiorium.

A triat of an uptown butcher. These were taken possession of by the police as possible claws to the discovery of the murder, but the first of the first of the missiorium.

Lev came originally from Lynchburg, Yu